Approved For Release 2001/05/23 : CIA-RDP80-00473A00030008

DDA 77-2733

13 May 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Chief, Printing and Photography

Division

STATINTL STATINTL

ATTENTION

FROM

Assistant for Information, DDA

SUBJECT

Notes From The Director No. 2

- 1. Attached are notes covering the following subjects which the DCI desires to be published as Notes From The Director No. 2.
 - Small Group Meetings a.
 - The Moore Trial b.
 - The Boyce Trial c.
 - Remarks of Ambassador Harlan Cleveland d.
 - Fire at Intelligence Community Headquarters Building
- I realize that even by utilizing type setting for production of the Notes, we may have space problems. If necessary, you may drop publication of the item dealing with the fire at the IC Headquarters Building. It is the DCI's desire that these Notes be distributed on Monday, 16 May.

STATINTL

a/s Attachments:

dc (13 May 1977) AI/DD/

Distr

Original - Addressee w/atts - DDA Subject w/atts + background (DDA 77-2713 & 2741)

1 - DDA Chrono

1 - HGB Chrono

STATINTL

SMALL GROUP MEETINGS

As part of my efforts to learn more about our Agency and to identify matters which its employees consider important and meriting my personal attention, I have met with several small groups of representative employees both here at Headquarters and at our major training site. I want to do this to an even greater degree in the future, and I have initiated action throughout the Agency to organize such groups and to arrange the necessary scheduling.

It is my desire that the matters discussed in these meetings with me be determined by the members of the group involved and, to this end, I have asked that each group meet several times prior to meeting with me. At these meetings, the members can collectively identify those items which they believe are most worthy of discussion. What I hope will result from these meetings is ideas for constructive changes which can possibly improve the Agency or its product. I do not believe that any of us are interested in change for the sake of change alone or in hearing endless complaints for which no constructive solutions are offered. I am hopeful that future meetings will be as informative and constructive as those I already held, and that we will be able to develop some sound improvements as a result.

THE MOORE TRIAL

On 5 May 1977, a Federal jury found former CIA employee, Edwin G. Moore II, guilty of attempting to deliver information affecting the national security to the Soviet Union after he threw a package containing several Agency documents over the fence of the Soviet residence in Washington, D. C. Moore was also found guilty of four other charges relating to the unauthorized retention and theft of classified documents. Moore was arrested by the FBI on 22 December 1976 after he picked up what he believed to be the initial \$3,000 he had demanded from the Soviets in return for the package of documents. He had instructed the Soviets to deliver a second payment of \$197,000 later that same day in exchange for additional docu-The rapid arrest and successful prosecution were the result of extremely close cooperation between the Agency, the FBI and the Department of Justice and demonstrated our commitment to fully prosecute any instances where an attempt is made, successful or not, to disclose classified Agency information to unauthorized recipients. Although the prosecution involved a public trial, the disclosure of names of covert Agency employees or other information which would damage sensitive intelligence sources and methods was avoided.

The Moore case, and particularly the background on Mr. Moore's CIA career, have already been the objects of vigorous study and analysis within the Agency. They will continue to be so. From what is known so far, it is probable that the case will lead in the future to some significant modifications in personnel processing and evaluation systems.

THE BOYCE TRIAL

After less than four hours deliberation, a U.S. District
Court jury returned a guilty verdict against Christopher John
Boyce, a former employee of an Agency contractor, TRW Systems,
Inc., on 28 April 1977 on all eight counts of the indictment
including violation of U.S. espionage statutes. The counts
included conspiracy to transmit defense information to a foreign
power, disclosure of classified information (Communications
Intelligence), theft of U.S. Government property, and failure
to register as an agent of a foreign power. Boyce was first
employed by TRW in July 1974 and was authorized access to very
sensitive U.S. Government and Agency classified information in
November 1974. Boyce remained employed by TRW until 17 December 1976
when he voluntarily resigned.

Although the conviction of Boyce was not achieved without some damage to Agency sources and methods, this case clearly demonstrates our determination to protect sensitive intelligence information from unauthorized disclosure by aggressively seeking criminal prosecution whenever such action is warranted. As with the Moore case, the circumstances surrounding the Boyce case have and will continue to be subjected to thorough analysis and study by the Agency. Analysis to date has revealed several areas in relation to the Agency's industrial contracts and security practices which can and will be improved upon.

THE BOYCE TRIAL

After less than four hours deliberation, a U. S. District

Court jury returned a guilty verdict against Christopher John

Former an Agency contractor.

Boyce, an employee of TRW Systems under contract to the Agency,
on 28 April 1977 on all eight counts of the indictment including
violation of U. S. espionage statutes. The counts included
conspiracy to transmit defense information to a foreign power,
disclosure of classified information (Communications Intelligence),
theft of U. S. Government property, and failure to register as
an agent of a foreign power. Boyce, former employee of an
Agency contractor TRW, Inc., was first employed by that company
in July 1974 and was authorized access to very sensitive U. S.
Government and Agency classified information in November 1974.
Boyce remained employed by TRW until 17 December 1976 when he
voluntarily resigned.

Although the conviction of Boyce was not achieved without some damage to Agency sources and methods, this case clearly demonstrates our determination to protect sensitive intelligence information from unauthorized disclosure by aggressively seeking criminal prosecution whenever such action is warranted. As with the Moore case, the circumstances surrounding the Boyce case has and will continue to be subjected to thorough analysis and study by the Agency. Analysis to date has revealed several areas in relation to the Agency's industrial contracts and security practices which can and will be improved upon.

Remarks of Ambassador Harlan Cleveland, CIA Auditorium, 10 May 1977

In his remarks Tuesday, Ambassador Cleveland addressed the issue of ethics and security in government. Secrecy, he said, is unquestionably necessary at times in both foreign and domestic affairs. However, because the need for secrecy can be easily rationalized, it is sometimes imposed for the wrong reasons and can influence policy adversely. He argued that the smaller the circle of policy-makers who "need to know," the more unlikely dissenting opinion will be heard and a full range of options explored. The benefits of security must always be weighed in light of the national interest which is sometimes better served by free and open debate.

Regarding efforts to codify ethical standards for the actions of the Intelligence Community or any other government agency, he agreed the task was worth undertaking but was indeed difficult; that too broad standards would not be helpful to the person faced with a difficult decision, and too restrictive standards would have to be so encumbered with exceptions that they would also not be helpful. He suggested instead that we consider a question he uses to test whether or not a contemplated action meets his ethical standards:

If this action is held up to public scrutiny, will I still feel that it is what I should have done and how I should have done it?

Approved For Release 2001/05/23: CIA-RDP80-00473A000300080008-7

FIRE AT INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

As was reported in the press, a fire broke out in the recently occupied Intelligence Community Headquarters Building on Saturday morning, 7 May. The fire started within a communications equipment cabinet in the unattended communications equipment room. The location and the nature of the fire presented unusual problems both because of the fact that the fire was in a secured area and also because it involved electrical wiring which, as it burned, gave off highly dangerous toxic fumes. It is to the distinct credit of the D.C. Fire Department and the occupants of the building that the fire was quickly extinguished and was contained within one equipment cabinet.

I am pleased not only with the performance of the Intelligence Community people during the fire but also by the highly professional and cooperative efforts of GSA and our Offices of Logistics, Security and Communications in quickly restoring the affected office areas for normal utilization. Through these efforts, the areas affected by smoke were cleaned, the damaged equipment was removed and the secure telephone service linking this building with other parts of the community was restored so that the building was ready for use by the opening of business on the following Monday.

DDA 77-2741

Approved For Release 2007 105/23F: CHA-RIDRB0700473A000300080

Date: 12 May 1977

DDA TO:

FROM: EA/DCI

SUBJECT:

REMARKS:

Item for Director's Notes on Ambassador Cleveland.

Please deliver ASAP - for Monday's issue.

STATINTL



Attachment

Approved For Release 2001/05/23! CYA-RDP80=00473A00030008

BORN YOSKRUMY

Remarks of Ambassador Harlan Cleveland, CIA Auditorium, 10 May 1977

In his remarks Tuesday, Ambassador Cleveland addressed the issue of ethics and security in government. Secrecy, he said, is unquestionably necessary at times in both foreign and domestic affairs. However, because the need for secrecy can be easily rationalized, it is sometimes imposed for the wrong reasons and can influence policy adversely. He argued that the smaller the circle of policy-makers who "need to know," the more unlikely dissenting opinion will be heard and a full range of options explored. The benefits of security must always be weighed in light of the national interest which is sometimes better served by free and open debate.

Regarding efforts to codify ethical standards for the actions of the Intelligence Community or any other government agency, he agreed the task was worth undertaking but was indeed difficult; that too broad standards would not be helpful to the person faced with a difficult decision, and too restrictive standards would have to be so encumbered with exceptions that they would also not be helpful. He suggested instead that we consider a question he uses to test whether or not a contemplated action meets his ethical standards:

If this action is held up to public scrutiny, will I still feel that it is what I should have done and how I should have done it?

Approved For Release 2001/05/23 : CIA-RDP80-00473A000300080008-7

Executive Registry

11 MAY 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM

: John F. Blake

Deputy Director for Administration

SUBJECT

: Recommended Notes From the Director

- 1. Action Requested: Your approval to publish tateATINTL four attached notes as "Notes From the Director No. 2."
- 2. <u>Background</u>: In consultation with we have developed the attached four notes for publication. Given the fact that the original "Notes From the Director" was quoted in the press, we have deliberately written these notes on the assumption that they too will be subject to being quoted in the newspaper. As a result, they may appear more bland than would otherwise be desirable, but we see no way in which this can be avoided.
- 3. Recommendation: It is recommended that you appendictly the publication of these four items as "Notes from the Director No. 2."

John F. Flake

Attachment	cs: a/s
	\mathcal{M}
APPROVED:	/ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Ī	Director of Central Intelligence
DISAPPROVI	ED:
	Director of Central Intelligence
DATE:	1 2 MAY 1977

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

11 May 77 Re Mr. Blake's comments to the effect these "Notes" appear "bland", I for one find them not so at all - in fact, they are rather stimulating, particularly as they are unclassified. With the exception of the second note (straight info on the IC Bldg fire) each contains definite indications of forward movement in the last paragraphs. It is possible the DCI can improve them, but it seems to me they strike very good notes.

Approved For Release 2001/05/23: CIA-RDP80-00473A000300080008-7

SMALL GROUP MEETINGS

As part of my efforts to learn more about our Agency and to identify matters which its employees consider important and meriting my personal attention, I have met with several small groups of representative employees both here at Headquarters and at our major training site. I want to do this to an even greater degree in the future, and I have initiated action throughout the Agency to organize such groups and to arrange the necessary scheduling.

The is my desire that the matters discussed in these meetings with me be determined by the members of the group involved and, to this end, I have asked that each group meet the following of the meeting with me. At the initial meetings, the members can collectively identify those items which they believe are most worthy of discussion. It should be emphasized that what it is hoped will result from these meetings thereficial ideas for constructive changes which can possibly improve the Agency or its product. I do not believe that any of us are interested in change for the sake of change alone or in hearing endless complaints for which no constructive solutions are offered. I am hopeful that future meetings will be as informative and constructive as those I have already held, and that we will be able to develop some sound improvements as a result.

FIRE AT INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

As was reported in the press, a fire broke out in the recently occupied Intelligence Community Headquarters Building on Saturday morning, 7 May. The fire started within a communications equipment cabinet in the unattended communications equipment room. The location and the nature of the fire presented unusual problems both because of the fact that the fire was in a secured area and also because it involved electrical wiring which, as it burned, gave off highly dangerous toxic fumes. It is to the distinct credit of the D.C. Fire Department and the occupants of the building that the fire was quickly extinguished and was contained within the equipment cabinet. Nonetheless, several persons including a communicator, Federal Protective Service officers and the D.C. fire fighters, were taken to local hospitals for treatment of impalation of the fumes from the fire. Fortunatory, no serious injuries resulted, and all of these individuals were released from the hospital the same day.

I am pleased not only with the performance of the Intelligence Community people during the fire but also by the highly professional and cooperative efforts of GSA and the Office of Logistics, Security and Communications in quickly restoring the affected office areas for normal

utilization. Through these efforts, the areas affected by smoke were cleaned, the damaged equipment was removed and the secure telephone service linking this building with other parts of the community was restored so that the building was ready for use by the opening of business on the following Monday.

THE MOORE TRIAL

from the anglogel On 5 May 1977, a Federal jury found Edwin G. Moore II guilty of attempting to deliver information affecting the national security to the Soviet Union after he threw a package containing several Agency documents over the fence of the Soviet residence in Washington, D.C. Moore was also found guilty of four other charges relating to the unauthorized retention and theft of classified documents. arrested by the FBI on 22 December 1976 after he picked up what he believed to be the initial \$3,000 he had demanded from the Soviets in return for the package of documents. He had instructed the Soviets to deliver a second payment of \$197,000 later that same day in exchange for additional documents. The rapid arrest and successful prosecution were the result of extremely close cooperation between the Agency, the FBI and the Department of Justice and demonstrated our commitment to fully prosecute any instances where an attempt is made, successful or not, to disclose classified Agency information to unauthorized recipients.

Moore was indicted on only two of the documents — a portion of a January 1973 Agency telephone directory which was in the package thrown over the fence, and an entire April 1973 Agency telephone directory recovered from his

Approved For Release 2001/05/23: CIA-RDP80-00473A000300080008-7

residence. Both of these documents, together with certain other classified documents introduced as ewidence during the trial, were placed under seal by the court at the beginning of the trial and, thus, were not available for examination by the public or the press. Of further interest, although the prosecution involved a public trial, the disclosure of names of covert Agency employees or other information which would damage sensitive intelligence sources and methods was avoided.

The Moore case, and particularly the background on Mr. Moore's CIA career, have already been the objects of vigorous study and analysis within the Agency. They will continue to be so. From what is known so far, it is probable that the case will lead in the future to some significant modifications in personnel processing and if evaluation systems.

Approved For Release 2001/05/23 : CIA-RDP80-00473A000100080008

THE BOYCE TRIAL

After less than four hours deliberation, a U.S. District Court jary returned a guilty verdict against Christopher John Boyce on 28 April 1977 on all eight counts of the indictment including violation of U.S. espionage statutes. The counts included conspiracy to transmit defense information to a foreign power, disclosure of classified information (Communications Intelligence), theft of U.S. Government property, and failure to register as an agent of a foreign power. Boyce, 😜 former employee of an Agency contractor, TRW, Inc., was first employed by that company in July 1974 and was authorized access to very sensitive U.S. Government and Agency classified information in November 1974. Boyce remained employed by TRW until 17 December 1976 when he voluntarily resigned o correge.

Although the conviction of Boyce was not achieved without some damage to Agency sources and methods, this case clearly demonstrates our determination to protect sensitive intelligence information from unauthorized disclosure by aggressively seeking criminal prosecution whenever such action is warranted. As with the Moore case, the circumstances surrounding the Boyce case has and will continue to be subjected to thorough analysis and study by the Agency. Analysis to date has revealed several areas in relation to the Agency's industrial contracts and security practices which can and will be improved upon.

Approved For Release 2001/05/23: CIA-RDP80-00473A000300080008-7

Approved For Release 200	ROUTIN	G AND	RECOR	CONFIDENTIAL SECR
UBJECT: (Optional)				JIILLI
	ded No	tes Fro	om the	Director
204			EXTENSION	
John F. Blake DDA				NO.
DDA 7D-26, Hqs.				DATE
TO: (Officer designation toom number and			5454	
ilding)	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from what to whom. Drow a line ocross column ofter each comme
· Be with	RECEIVED	FORWARDED		2.0. 2 time series colonial offer each comm
DCI		1)m	<t 11<="" td=""><td></td></t>	
	/	3 11kg	0/ Ally	
•		/	0	
				STATINTL
				SIATINIL
PDH				. ,
				53/-
		İ		
				•
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Approved For Release 200 610 USE PREVIOUS SECRET	1/05/23 :	CIA-RDP	80-00473	8 <u>A</u> 000300080008-7